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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNET BOCKET No.	
10/003,832	11/01/2001	Leslie G. Polgar	83241/THC	6290
7590 12/03/2003			EXAMINER	
Thomas H. Close			DINH, DUC Q	
Patent Legal Staff			ARTIBUT	PAPER NUMBER
Eastman Kodak Company			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
343 State Street		2674		
Rochester, NY	14650-2201	DATE MAILED: 12/03/2003	, 6	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/003,832	POLGAR ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	DUC Q DINH	2674				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>01 N</u>	1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>01 November 2001</u> .					
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ This	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims						
 4) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement. 						
Application Papers						
 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner. 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner. Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152. 						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120						
12)						
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)						
2) Notice of Professional (PTO-692) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 4	5) Notice of Informal Page 1	atent Application (PTO-152)				

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 1-2, 4-6, 9, 13 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kotchick et al. (U. S. Patent No. 6,642,977) in view of Boehme et al. (U. S. Patent No. 6,512,670).

In reference to claim 1- 2 and 17, Boehme discloses a detachable display for portable devices in Fig. 1 having frame using for the laptop computer 12. The system provides standardized set of electrical and physical elements for the electrical interfaces and connectors of the detachable display for those devices, allowing each field replacement of the detachable displays by the consumer (col. 3, lines 20-49). In addition, Boehme discloses the display can be user for a Camcorder 41 (Fig. 13-15) or DVD player (Fig. 16-17). Boehme does not disclose the display is an OLED. Kotchick discloses in Fig. 8 an electronic device having a removable display module. For example, removable display modules can be used to replace a monochromatic LCD module with a full color LCD module, to replace an LCD module with another display type such as an organic electroluminescent display, (see Fig. 8, col. 17, line 15-37)

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide Kotchick's teaching, i.e.: replace OLED display for the system, in the

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device of Boehme to replace smaller display modules with larger display modules, to replace low resolution display modules with higher resolution display modules, to replace display modules that no longer function with working display modules, and the like (col. 17, lines 45-49).

In reference to claim 4 and 6, Fig. 1-3 and 13-17 shows the display 42 is mounted on the laptop, camcorder or DVD player as a single component.

In reference to claim 5, Boehme disclose that the electrical communications between the display 11 and the CPU 12 may be wireless or wired, as with a cable (not shown) supplied for the purpose. The display 11 is not confined to be used with the CPU 12 to which it was originally attached and could be used, for example, with a desktop computer or another, different laptop CPU.

In reference to claim 9, discloses the touch panel user interface is used to replace the keypad on the display (see abstract).

In reference to claim 13, Boehme disclose in Fig. 6 shows in more detail the left side hinge mechanism which, while physically similar to the right side mechanism, this mechanism also includes the electrical interface providing both electrical power and video signal connections between the CPU 12 and the display 11 (col. 4, lines 16-20).

3. Claims 3, 8, 10-12, 15, 18 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Boehme and Kotchick and further in view of Etoh (U. S. Patent No. 5,792,289).

In reference to claim 8 Boehme and Kotchick does not teach a power supply and memory to maintain an image on the display when detached from the electronic device. Etoh discloses

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power supply 10 and display for providing the power of the display 1B and memory 111 of the display 1B in Fig. 1 and 3.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the power supply and memory of Etoh in the device of Boehme and Kotchick for providing a display removably mounted on a body of a the image pick up device for reproducing a video output from the image pick-up device (col. 1, lines 60-65).

In reference to claim 3, Etoh discloses the Interface 8a is a Digital Video Interface (col. 3, lines 25-30).

In reference to claims 10, 12 and 18, see claim 8. In addition, Etoh discloses in FIG. 6 shows a front external view of a modified electronic camera. A display enlargement key 102a and a display return input key 102b are displayed on the LCD display device 102. When an entry from the display enlargement key 102a is sensed by the touch panel 103, the manipulation keys 7a'-7e' are displayed enlargedly, and when an entry from the display return input key 102b is sensed, by the touch panel 103 the display is returned to the original size (col. 6, lines 22-30).

In reference to claim 11, refer to the rejection as applied to claim 5.

In reference to claim 15, Etoh discloses the battery 10 in Fig. 1.

4. Claims 7, 14 and 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Boehme, Kotchick and further in view of Malloy Desormeaux (U. S. Patent No. 6577821).

In reference to claim 7, Boehme and Kotchick do not disclose the interface is a radiofrequency communications interface. Malloy Desormeaux discloses switches 346,350,354 are mounted to the body 12 of the camera and the suggestion review and enter switches 350,354 together define a designator 356 that is changeable between settings for each of the revision suggestions of the suggestion set. The particular form and manner of operation of the designator 356 are not critical and are not limited to those described here. For example, the designator 356 can have a keypad (not shown) rather than a group of dedicated buttons or can be remotely operated using a <u>radio</u>-frequency link (col.38, lines 51-60).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to learn the teaching of Malloy Desormeaux, i.e.: using the radio frequency interface, in the device of Boehme and Kotchick so that users could remotely manipulate the device.

In reference to claims 14 and 16, Boehme and Kotchick do not teach a power supply is recharge from a power supply in the electronic device. Desormeaux discloses in Fig. 50 a camera 10 has a docking interface 420 that is compatible with a docking unit 422 of a personal computer 424. Electric power for the circuits of the camera is provided by rechargeable batteries 426. The batteries 426 are recharged via a power supply 428 that is connected to the docking unit 422.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to learn the teaching of Malloy Desormeaux, i.e.: recharge the battery of the docking system, in the device of Boehme and Kotchick for consumers' convenience.

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Conclusion

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **DUC Q DINH** whose telephone number is (703) 306-5412 The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri from 8:00.AM-4:00.PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, RICHARD A HJERPE can be reached on (703) 305-4709.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

Or faxed to:

(703) 872-9314 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivery response should be brought to: Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, Va Sixth Floor (Receptionist)

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

DUC Q DINH Examiner Art Unit 2674

DQD November 25, 2003

> RICHARD MJERPE SUPERVISORY EXTERNT EXAMINER

GOOS RETUGN VEGLOWHOLD